

Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.

A Recently Scheme. [TOLDO BLADE.]

The House of Representatives last month passed a bill amending the postal laws by raising the rates of postage on certain kinds of periodicals 700 per cent. This bill is believed to be the preliminary step in an effort to raise the postage rates on all newspapers and other periodicals. The scheme is this: to reduce letter postage to 1 cent, and then, on the plea that the Post-office Department should be made self-supporting, to raise the rates on newspapers, magazines and books. In other words, the real object is to kill off cheap literature for the masses of the people.

Printed petitions are industriously circulated by some one, praying that Congress shall raise the postage rates on all second-class matter from one cent per pound, as it is now, to eight cents. These petitions are sent to business men and firms which have large correspondence, and signatures are requested on the plea that if this raise is made letter postage can be reduced to one cent and they thus save largely on postage bills. The promoters of the movement have also collected a large fund from merchants to push the movement in Congress.

They seek to convey the impression that the Post-office Department has an enormous deficit every year, caused by the "publishing interests." This is a falsehood. Few people know or consider that the records of the department prove that forty times as much labor and time are required to handle a pound of letters as a pound of newspapers require. The people, especially in rural districts, away from newsdealers, who are the ones who would be the most injured by this change, should at once protest to their Representatives and Senators against the project, which will increase the cost of newspapers to the public. As a contemporary well says, "Newspapers are printed for the public, and the public is entitled to receive them at as low a cost as possible."

G. A. B. Resolutions. PRESTON MORTON POST, No. 4, G. A. B., HARTFORD, KY.

WHEREAS, God has seen fit to call from among us our dear comrade, John Henry Wright, who was a member of our Post and who enlisted in Co. F, 17th Kentucky Infantry Vols. of the late civil war. Comrade Wright was born in Nelson county, Ky., in 1841 and moved to Ohio county when quite a youth. Comrade Wright was a brave soldier and a devoted Christian. He was a member of the Preston Morton Post, G. A. B., at the time of his death and in good standing.

RESOLVED, That we heard with great sorrow of the death of our dear comrade, who died at his home in Ohio county on the 23d day of April, 1894, and that we will ever endeavor to imitate his Christian character and we humbly tender our profound sympathy to his bereaved wife and children and direct that a copy of these proceedings be delivered to them.

G. C. WESTFIELD,
J. A. BENNETT,
J. L. CARSON, Com.

The Saddle Horse. [AMERICAN FARMER.]

The saddle horse interest is in a state of transition. Much warm discussion is filling the horse papers relative to the merits of the various kinds of riding horses. It certainly looks as if the application of electricity would diminish the use of the horse as an instrument of mere power, making the value of draft animals lower as time moves on. It is also evident that, in spite of hard times the world is growing richer, and this, in turn, creates a larger leisure class. Pleasure-seeking, comfort and luxury are sought by more persons with each year's advance. The pleasure-giving, the mind resting horse in all his forms will be more and more in demand.

Running and trotting horses are readily classed, and we are now seeing a strong effort made to establish a standard-bred saddle horse.

The bob-tailed, hard-trotting horse of English descent, emblematic of the present British style, holds high favor in fashionable circles, and with all whose opinions are gained at second-hand. Southern riders, confessedly the best in America, and perhaps in the world, prefer to ride with close seat. There can be no question as to the appearance of dignity and grace which it possesses above the jumping-jack method of the other style of horsemanship.

Gen. J. B. Castleman, of Louisville, Ky., did much to forward the interests of the gaited saddle horse when he entered his superb mare, Emily, in the contests last year at Madison Square Garden, New York City. The walk of this beautiful animal was simply perfect in action, and she evidently could make five miles an hour with ease.

The famous riding horses have heretofore been almost accidents, but the saddle-horse men now have a standard and a register, and are regularly organized with Gen. J. B. Castleman as President, Col. I. B. Hall, Secretary, and Mr. E. T. Halsey as Treasurer, all residents of Louisville. Thus, those who wish to purchase a true-bred saddle horse can now do so with protection against error and wrong.

Southern Immigration. [NEW YORK TRIBUNE.]

Immigration to the Southern States has always been checked by the disposition to murder which has been so prevalent among Southern communi-

ties, which is not yet extirpated, even if it be materially diminished. It is useless for Southerners or their apologists to deny this, for the fact is so, the testimonies to it crowding and legible on every hand. Emigrants of peaceful type and intention won't go where the cutthroats constitute an "imperium in imperio," enforcing their rule with the bowie-knife and the double-barrelled shotgun, and where the representatives of the highest aristocracy pepper each other with revolvers in courtrooms, in theatres and in the street whenever they have a "little difficulty" or whenever the voice of "honour" calls.

The South wonders why the much desired immigrant won't come. We have told it the reason. Let it pluck the spirit of murder and the murderer himself, though he groan like the pulled-up mandrake, out of its soil, and institute and maintain a civilized social order, as all people who pretend to be civilized must do. If that were brought about their territory would fill up fast enough. Even as it is, the Italians propose to try it experimentally; there is no additional room for them just now in the North or the Argentine States, and the tide of emigration having started from the peninsula, it is not easy to arrest it. They are a peaceful people, and are docile in the main, but with capacities of self-defense and reprisal attested since the days of Lars Parsona and Sextus Tarquinius, and if any immigrant can stand up against the Southern desperado with his shotgun and bowie-knife it is the peninsula bandit with his revolver and stiletto.

Sunken eyes, a pallid complexion, and disfiguring eruptions, indicate that there is something wrong within. Expel the lurking foe to health, by purifying the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cures Erysipelas, Eczema, Salt-Rheum, Pimples and Blotches.

Is Salt a Fertilizer?
The use of salt for fertilizing purposes is still prevailing to some extent, and especially in such agricultural regions where fertilizers have only recently been introduced and where the principles of artificial manuring are as yet little understood.

It is true that salt occasionally produces upon some crops and upon certain soils a moderate increase of yield, for a season or two, but the apparent benefit is not lasting; on the contrary, such applications leave the soil in an impoverished condition; that is, a continued application of salts is followed by decreasing yields. The effect of common salt is readily explained by the fact that it acts as a solvent upon potash compounds contained in the soil, and potash being plant food, causes an increased yield. Salt in this manner acts as a stimulant and enables the plant to draw from resources already present in the soil at a much quicker rate than would be the case under normal conditions, and instead of increasing fertility, it promotes a rapid exhaustion of the soil, which becomes apparent as soon as the plant food stored therein has been consumed.

Anyone familiar with agricultural chemistry knows that salt does not contain anything that may serve as plant nourishment; it is a simple compound of chlorine and sodium. Chlorine, if anything, is injurious to plants (hence the disastrous effect sometimes observed where salt is used at the time of planting, or in too large quantities), while sodium, though not harmful, cannot by any means assist plant growth; the small quantities needed are always and abundantly present in every soil, and it is not any more advantageous to fertilize with sodium than it would be to use sand silica as a fertilizer.

Now, it has been recently claimed by one evidently not familiar with the simplest agricultural principles, that soda may take the place of potash and he even went so far as to recommend common soda as a fertilizer. How could this be in the face of the fact that ashes of plants usually contain ten times as much potash as soda? It is true that Prof. Wagner demonstrated that plants when over-supplied with sodium, did absorb more of this ingredient than they would have done had the supply been normal, but there is no experiment on record to show that any plant can live and grow without potash. The advised farmer, then, who follows such extravagant theories and tries to feed his crops with soda, will waste his money and shorten his crops.

B. VON HERFF.

"The non advertising man goeth forth at the rising of the sun and lo! no man interfereth. He standeth around all day like a bottle of castor oil, and the people with the shekels come not to his shanty. He advertises not his wares and his face is forgotten upon the face of the earth. Who hath dried apples? Who hath fly-spotted gingham? Who hath calicoes made before de wah? Who hath stale baking powders without end? He that knoweth not the printer."—EX.

Plain Facts For Farmers. [ASHLAND, ORE., TIDINGS.]

It is the Saturday night pay-roll of the American workshop that makes high prices for farm products and good times for the farmer. When capital is inactive the workingman is out of a job or working only part of the time and at reduced wages while the times are hard. The workingmen of the United States are the largest consumers and the farmers' best customers. In good times they waste as much as would feed an equal number of people in Belgium, France or Germany—the three countries of Europe where wages are comparatively the lowest. Hence, when the American workingman feels the pinch of

want and economy is forced upon him, the man to feel it the most quickly is the American farmer. And yet the American farmer has become imbued with the idea that if he legislates, the workingman and the mechanic out of a job that it will not affect his own prosperity. The following, from the Rural Northwest, tells its story so plainly that even a Talented populist might read and understand it:

The price of butter was one or the last to go down as the result of the hard times, but the drop has come now in almost every part of the United States. At Chicago and New York trade in butter is reported to be practically dead, and Boston reports it in the worst shape ever known. The worst feature of the case is that lowered prices do not seem to bring about any increase in consumption. It is evident that there are a great many people who cannot afford to use butter even if it is cheap. The price of Elgin butter fell to 22 cents the first week in March. The Elgin Dairy Report finds by looking over the records for 15 years that the lowest price at which it sold at this season before was 25 1/2 cents, while the average price for the 15 years was a fraction over 35 cents. The Dairy Report believes that the low price this year was caused by the general business depression.

Masonic Barbecue.
Don't forget the great Masonic Barbecue to be held at the Fair Grounds, June 23, 1894. Hon. L. P. Little, of Owensboro, will deliver a Masonic lecture at 11 o'clock a. m.; also Capt. S. E. Hill and Hon. T. S. Pettit are expected to be present and entertain the audience in the afternoon. Every Masonic Lodge in the county is invited to attend and join in the procession, which is expected to be the largest that ever occurred in Hartford. There will be a fine barbecue dinner and other refreshments to suit the occasion. The proceeds will go to repair the Masonic Hall.

J. C. RILEY, Ch'm'n.,
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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17, 1894.

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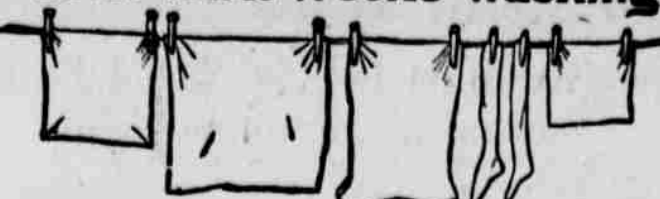
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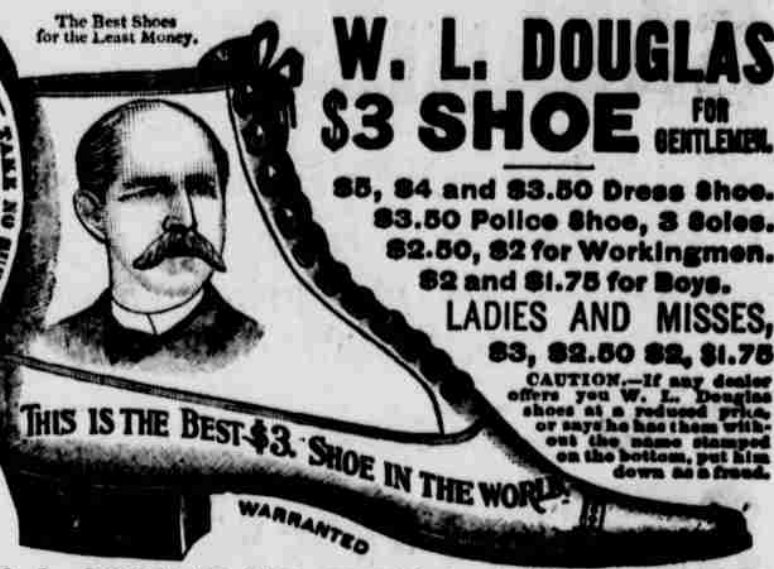


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